

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5166 五十六年五月四日

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 5th JUNE, 1874.

一月

八月六日

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 6. NINOR, British str., 761, Ruyer, Shanghai 28th May, Amoy 4th June, General SIEMENS & Co.

June 6. GALATEA, German str., 1,238 Tons, Saigon 2nd June, rice—W. PUSTAV & Co.

June 6. BATOR BASSI, Dutch brig, 325, S. Vian, Bangkok 18th May, rice—E. SCHELLWASS & Co.

June 7. YANGTSE, British str., 872, Corner, Shanghai 3rd June, General SIEMENS & Co.

Departures.

June 6. NIZAN, str., for Singapore, Bombay, &c.

June 6. ADRIA, str., for Saigon.

June 6. OSAKA, str., for London.

June 6. NINGPO, str., for Canton.

June 6. MADRAS, for Yokohama.

June 6. H.M.S. SYLVA, for Nagasaki.

June 6. CAPTAIN, str., for Swatow and Shanghai.

June 6. ABIRIS, for Cebu.

June 6. MONOL, str., for Foochow.

June 6. KWANTUNG, str., for East Coast.

June 7. H.L.C.M. 2-b. TENG-CHAO-HOT, for a Cruise.

June 7. VENETIA, str., for Shanghai.

June 7. YANGTSE, str., for Canton.

June 7. NIGHTINGALE, str., for San Francisco.

June 7. GUAN, for Bangkok.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE,
JUNE 5th.

Mingling, for San Francisco.

Ming, str., for Foochow.

Archie, for Colombo.

Asiatic, for Kowloon.

Asia, for East Coast.

Asia, for Kowloon.

Asia, for Hongkong.

Castor, for Swatow and Shanghai.

Passengers.

Arrived.

Per Nagao, str., from Shanghai, &c.—One European deck, and 14 Chinese.

Per Goda, str., from Saigon.—One Cabin, and 15 Chinese.

Per Yantze, str., from Shanghai.—2 European deck, and 31 Chinese.

Departure.

Per Kowloon, str., for East Coast.—2 Cabin and 150 Chinese.

Per Nightingale, for San Francisco.—250 Chinese.

Reports.

The German steamship *Galatea* reports left Saigon on 2nd June, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Ninor* reports left Shanghai on 28th May, and Amoy on 4th June, and had fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Yankee* reports left Shanghai on 3rd June, experienced thick fog and light Southerly winds to Tukishan; from thence to the Lamackoo moderate S.W. monsoon; thence to port calls, and light variable winds. Off the White Dove, passed the air. Taro on the 6th, and the 8th. China of the Lamackoo on the 8th.

FOOCHEW SHIPPING.

Arrived.

May 18th. Justice from Bangkok, 22d. First Mail from Bangkok; 23d. Mail from Sydne.

Departure.

May 21st. Adele for Shanghai.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

Arrived.

May 19th. Only Sack from Sydney, 22d. Crested Wave from Sydney. Immigrant from Sydney. Thermoply from Sydney, 24th. Diamond from Nagasaki. James Shepherd from London; 25th. Mariano from Maricelis; 27th. Ascan from Sydney. Annie Maris from Nagasaki.

Departure.

May 16th. Justice for Tukishan; 17th. Marmon for Hongkong; 18th. Ada for Hankow. Each for Foochow; 22d. Countess of Errol for Tukishan; 24th. Alma for Swatow; 27th. Only Sack for Hankow.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

Arrived.

May 19th. Only Sack from Sydney, 22d. Crested Wave from Sydney. Immigrant from Sydney. Thermoply from Sydney, 24th. Diamond from Nagasaki. James Shepherd from London; 25th. Mariano from Maricelis; 27th. Ascan from Sydney. Annie Maris from Nagasaki.

Peru.

May 16th. Justice for Tukishan; 17th. Marmon for Hongkong; 18th. Ada for Hankow. Each for Foochow; 22d. Countess of Errol for Tukishan; 24th. Alma for Swatow; 27th. Only Sack for Hankow.

Peru.

May 13th. S. Madras for Hongkong, str. Oregon for Shanghai; 4th str. Alaska for Hongkong; 15th. Italy for Amoy; 16th. Jan Peter for Nagasaki; 19th. str. Costa Rica for Shanghai; 20th. str. Ferdinand for Nanchang; 22d. Saco for Chefoo; 23rd. str. Great Republic for San Francisco.

Darangibles.

May 13th. S. Madras for Hongkong, str. Oregon for Shanghai; 4th str. Alaska for Hongkong; 15th. Italy for Amoy; 16th. Jan Peter for Nagasaki; 19th. str. Costa Rica for Shanghai; 20th. str. Ferdinand for Nanchang; 22d. Saco for Chefoo; 23rd. str. Great Republic for San Francisco.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected Date.)

Vessel's Name. From. Date.

Baviaan. Cutchore. Dec 30.

Dagonam. Ordish. Jan 15.

Avancore. Ordish. Jan 24.

Leonore (s). Portion. Feb. 8.

Aldandro. New York. Feb. 10.

Therion. Boston. Feb. 13.

Albion. Liverpool. Feb. 15.

Elizabeth. Liverpool. Feb. 19.

Wattie. Liverpool. Feb. 19.

France. Ordish. Feb. 19.

G. Pearson. Cardiff. Feb. 22.

Corriar. Swansea. Feb. 25.

Asura. London. March 3.

Warrior (s). Liverpool. March 4.

New Republic. New York. March 6.

Orion. Liverpool. March 10.

Richard. Liverpool. March 10.

John. Liverpool. March 11.

L. M. Thayer. Ordish. March 10.

Lutheby. Ordish. March 21.

Athano. Penang. March 21.

Star of China. Swansea. March 22.

J. Christian. Cutchore. March 24.

W. C. C. Ordish. April 1.

W. C. C. Ordish. April 1.

Cone. Cutchore. April 1.

Cleopatra. Penang. April 1.

Morning Star. Penang. April 1.

North American. Liverpool. April 20.

Malib. London. April 26.

Bengal (s). London. April 28.

Monaco (s). Liverpool. April 30.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
At 12 noon.
Household Furnishings, &c.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.
At 2 p.m.
Wines, spirits, &c.

F. KRUPP'S EAST STEEL WORKS,
ESSEN (GERMANY),
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA AND
JAPAN.

J. P. H.

1,167 Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany).

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF

7th and 8th March, 1845, and by Imperial

Decree of 25th July, 1845, and 31st December,

1866.

RECOGNIZED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CON-

VENTION OF 28 APRIL 1867.

FRANCE.—2 Shares.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....30,000,000. S.200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....20,000,000. S.60,000.

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

London Agency.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyon, Marseilles,

Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Saint Denis (le 16 de la Constitution), and Yokohama.

JUNE 7. YANGTSE, British str., 872, Corner,

Shanghai 3rd June, General SIEMENS & Co.

ARRIVALS.

HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

JAMES REITH, in our firm, ceased on the

30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China, and Japan.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr.

ALFREDUS MCGLAHAN BRADSTON, in

our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.

REISS & Co.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF

SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PRESENT.

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE HONGKONG:

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Volumes, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Macao..... Messrs. J. P. da Silva & Co.
Singapore..... KURLICH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Fuskoet..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Fuskoet..... RIDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... KELLY & Co.

Hankow and River Ports..... HALL & HOLSTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chinkoo and Newchow..... HALL & HOLSTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tentoo..... HALL & HOLSTON and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.

Macassar..... The G. H. TRADING CO.
Hongkong..... C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama..... Messrs. L. A. CHADWICK & Co.
Tokio..... Mr. C. D. Mose, Japan Gazette
Office.

Manila..... Messrs. J. D. LOZAGA & Co.
Singapore..... Straits Times Office.
London..... Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"..... Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. J. FISHER, 21, Market Street, San Francisco.
New York..... Messrs. S. M. DUTTRIVILLE & Co.
37, Park Row.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 8TH, 1874.

We have certainly some curiosity to know, who it may be who so persistently sends communication to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, calculated to raise the greatest fears of the warlike capabilities of the Chinese. We have on several occasions noticed those ingenious communications, in which it is impossible not to perceive a persistency of design which shows great anxiety on the part of the writer, to establish his point. His first essay on the subject was a reference to the performance of Gordon's Forces in China, and a warning to the enormous prowess of the Chinese and the great difficulty which we might have in contending against it. Similar contributions evidently from the same pen have since that time made their appearance in the same paper, and it is evident that we may look for a periodical dose of his friendly warning to the British nation of the dangers which would await it were it to become engaged in hostilities with the brave sons of the Colonial Empire.

In a late number of the *Pall Mall*, there appears another warning of the same kind, which displays a somewhat amusing ignorance of Chinese affairs on the part of that paper. On the basis of some ridiculous quat prophy which Mr. Cooper mentioned in his "Travels of a Pioneer of Commerce," to the effect that there were to be four "Tsu," wars, the last being against the "Yan-wei-lu," the *Pall Mall* takes up an old passage from Anna Huc's travels published close upon ten years ago, and graciously informs its readers that it is "almost startling when read in connection with Mr. Cooper's note." The *Pall Mall* would have done well to obtain some little reliable information on this subject before opening its columns to this rapid contribution, and spreading unnecessary alarm among steady-going people at home, who know nothing more about China than that it is the country from which they get their Tea. It does not say much for Mr. Cooper's ignorance of that in penning the note which has caused such alarm to our home contemporaries, he did not stop to consider the ridiculousness of talking about the four "Tsu" wars—seeing that the "Tsu" in question is nothing more nor less than a particle literally meaning a son, and affixed in colloquial Chinese to nouns innumerable. The significance of the prophecy, on which Mr. Cooper made his note will be best understood by readers at home by their imagining that some sage, in discussing of the political state of Europe, had spoken of the war of the four "Tsu"—say the Frenchman, the German, the Englishman and the Russian—clearly indicative of difficulties concerning the central Asian question. It would be too much to expect the *Pall Mall* to know that "Yang-kwei-lu" does not mean foreigners, but is the slang term, literally, meaning "foreign devil," which is used to designate Europeans in the Celestial Empire—and that if any of the ordinary expressions for foreign had been used, it would not end with a *Tsu*, and consequently could have nothing to do with the four wars, in the last one of which the foreigners are to be utterly defeated.

A more ridiculous pog on which to hang Anna Huc's alarming speculations ten years ago upon the dangerous nature of the Chinese as a military nation could not possibly be found; and this speculation itself is little more than a piece of deliberate

clownishness which the author finds it necessary to qualify with the trifling little admission that he himself is far from thinking it likely to be realized. Anna Huc had very good reasons for this opinion, as nobody has ever given a more vivid description of the disorganization and decentralization existing throughout China, which would effectively prevent any such grand movements he attributes himself by imagining or of the force of the traditions which would prevent any Emperor, however iron his will, from rousing the nation to such an effort. That there exists an anti-foreign party who would be glad to urge on a war against foreigners, and that the armament which has of late years been going on calls for some watchfulness is not to be denied; but that in the event of a war actually breaking out between a foreign nation and China, there would be anything to cause alarm as to the complete ability of the former to cope with it, cannot be believed by any who are really acquainted with the Chinese. So far from the Chinese being amenable to the severest discipline, it is precisely at this point that they completely fail; and even if they were thoroughly drilled they would never have the *spirit de corps* to offer serious opposition to a foreign force. Only a few months ago a description was given by a European on the spot of the manner in which war was being carried on against one of the *Tsu* in Szechuan, the officer in command going behind and driving on his soldiers to battle in the old Chinese fashion, and the whole affair being the most ridiculous force. The Chinese would require an amount of confidence in their leaders, and of love for their rulers such as are now altogether wanting before they could ever have the patriotism and discipline necessary to carry on a war with a foreign nation for a single month—and though we may just reason to mistrust their friendly assurances, and to be on our guard against a sudden outbreak against foreigners resident in the country, it will be certainly many years yet before we shall have occasion to fear that they would be a formidable foe as declared enemies. It is, at all events, a little premature to speak of the chance of a war with China as the *Pall Mall* does, almost with more fear than would be manifested in respect to probable hostilities with Germany, France, Russia, or the United States.

The steamer *Chinkiang* left Shanghai for this port on the 6th instant.

A telegram from London, dated 3rd instant, reports a large influx of Gold from various places.

The following is the result of the 8th Opium Sale held in Calcutta on the 4th instant:—Patna, Rs. 1,233 per chest; Benares, Rs. 1,206 per chest.

The stock of Opium in Calcutta, on the 4th instant, was 3,550 chests Patna, and 1,588 chests Benares.

The steamer *Mengol* that arrived here on the 3rd, has been chartered by Messrs. D. S. Soni, Sons, & Co., to load Tea at Foochow for London. She left on the 6th instant.

About 300 sheets of Bengal Opium, were shipped from Calcutta by the S. S. Orion, which left for this port on the 1st instant, via the Straits.

The agent of the P.M.S.C. was informed by telegraph that the *Frances*, with the muis, &c., from Sia Fransico, May 1st, sailed from Yokohama for this, yesterday morning at day-light.

A new steam ferry boat came down from Canton yesterday, for the Finglong and Yau-mab-e Ferry Boat Company. She is a neat and trim little craft, and on her arrival made a trial trip round the islands.

The *Gazette* of Saturday通知了U.S. General's office, who has been dismissed from the Government service for wilful misrepresentation. It is satisfactory that the Government are at last finding out that the Chinese in that department are not quite infallible.

Wok-a-leong's new steamer came down from Whampoa yesterday, and the new lies in the bay of the "Novelties Iron Works," ready to take in her second-hand boilers. Her bell was still ringing when the Frenchmen, her engines taken out, were loading her. Her bell was condemned by the Naval Authorities, and sold by auction at the Government Dock Yard.

A correspondent writes—A gentleman on Saturday evening for once in twelve months, as he was passing the gardens at the back of Government House, took it into his head to go in, reporting to the mandarin that he was ill. The latter, a weighty 50-60, fell upon a Chinese constable stopped him and said "No pick dog can come this side." The gentleman in question immediately went back to his room, gave his dog into the hands of his chair cooler at the gate, and re-entered the garden again. Imagining his astonishment, when he saw two Chinese in company with others smoking a long pipe past the constable on the next walk, with two black and white Manila dogs, and were never challenged.

The following were the quotations of stocks at Messrs. Sharp & Co.'s Stock Exchange, Bank Buildings on Saturday:—

H.K. & Sibyl Bank..... 33 per cent. prem.

H.K. Fire Ins. Co..... 495 per share.

China Fire Ins. Co..... 133 do.

Victoria Fire Ins. Co..... 124 do.

Trade & Dist. Co..... 20 per cent. div.

Trade & Dist. Co..... 1,750 per share.

Imperial Ins. Co..... 105 per share.

N.C. Co..... 45 prem.

C. & J. Marine Ins. Co..... 100 per share.

Yau-tze Assn. Ins. Co..... 700 per share.

H. C. & M. S. Co..... 12 per cent. prem.

Shu Shan N. Co. Co..... 207 per share.

Travelling Hotel Co..... 69 per cent. div.

Imperial Chinese Sugar..... 83 per share.

Gas Company..... 75 do.

The following is the report of the P.M.S.C. on this subject before opening its columns to this rapid contribution, and spreading unnecessary alarm among steady-going people at home, who know nothing more about China than that it is the country from which they get their Tea. It does not say much for Mr. Cooper's ignorance of that in penning the note which has caused such alarm to our home contemporaries, he did not stop to consider the ridiculousness of talking about the four "Tsu" wars—seeing that the "Tsu" in question is nothing more nor less than a particle literally meaning a son, and affixed in colloquial Chinese to nouns innumerable. The significance of the prophecy, on which Mr. Cooper made his note will be best understood by readers at home by their imagining that some sage, in discussing of the political state of Europe, had spoken of the war of the four "Tsu"—say the Frenchman, the German, the Englishman and the Russian—clearly indicative of difficulties concerning the central Asian question. It would be too much to expect the *Pall Mall* to know that "Yang-kwei-lu" does not mean foreigners, but is the slang term, literally, meaning "foreign devil," which is used to designate Europeans in the Celestial Empire—and that if any of the ordinary expressions for foreign had been used, it would not end with a *Tsu*, and consequently could have nothing to do with the four wars, in the last one of which the foreigners are to be utterly defeated.

A more ridiculous pog on which to hang Anna Huc's alarming speculations ten years ago upon the dangerous nature of the Chinese as a military nation could not possibly be found; and this speculation itself is little more than a piece of deliberate

clownishness which the author finds it necessary to qualify with the trifling little admission that he himself is far from thinking it likely to be realized. Anna Huc had very good reasons for this opinion, as nobody has ever given a more vivid description of the disorganization and decentralization existing throughout China, which would effectively prevent any such grand movements he attributes himself by imagining or of the force of the traditions which would prevent any Emperor, however iron his will, from rousing the nation to such an effort. That there exists an anti-foreign party who would be glad to urge on a war against foreigners, and that the armament which has of late years been going on calls for some watchfulness is not to be denied; but that in the event of a war actually breaking out between a foreign nation and China, there would be anything to cause alarm as to the complete ability of the former to cope with it, cannot be believed by any who are really acquainted with the Chinese. So far from the Chinese being amenable to the severest discipline, it is precisely at this point that they completely fail; and even if they were thoroughly drilled they would never have the *spirit de corps* to offer serious opposition to a foreign force. Only a few months ago a description was given by a European on the spot of the manner in which war was being carried on against one of the *Tsu* in Szechuan, the officer in command going behind and driving on his soldiers to battle in the old Chinese fashion, and the whole affair being the most ridiculous force. The Chinese would require an amount of confidence in their leaders, and of love for their rulers such as are now altogether wanting before they could ever have the patriotism and discipline necessary to carry on a war with a foreign nation for a single month—and though we may just reason to mistrust their friendly assurances, and to be on our guard against a sudden outbreak against foreigners resident in the country, it will be certainly many years yet before we shall have occasion to fear that they would be a formidable foe as declared enemies. It is, at all events, a little premature to speak of the chance of a war with China as the *Pall Mall* does, almost with more fear than would be manifested in respect to probable hostilities with Germany, France, Russia, or the United States.

The steamer *Lowes* had a second time, the Bill for abolishing Church Parishes in Scotland.

London, 4th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Principal and Electoral Bills for disfranchising three millions.

LONDON, 6th June, 1874.

THE POPE.

The Pope has a relapse with loss of strength and strong fever. The physicians are alarmed.

FRANCE.

The Assembly are discussing concurrently

Extracts.

WICKED JIM.
A TERRIFIC SHAPEN.

There were raiders and gaunt and grim,
And terrors of faver feo,
There were men with eyes like fire,
And men not at above and knees,
(The shepherds were those of such kindly ether,
And the drummers reform'd were these.)

Beside the saloon of "The Leden Vine"
Of a wicked old sinner called Jim,
And they ranged through a dolorous life,
"You're a sinner," they sang, "you're a naughty old man,
For your wickedness you must die,
You're a taper terrif, you're under a ban,
(And the shepherds came in with a groan.)

Their faces were as the metal law,
And their mien was long still,
With stony lungs and a creases jaw,
They sang with a right good will,
"But there's hope for a winter yet;
Reform and return is a hater well,
And a sweater reward you'll get."

And the hardened sinner whose name was Jim,
Was melted to tears by the wailing hymn,
And he repented the woe wine,
And the yellow rum and the peaty gin,
And the red eye.

From each and both an crooked bin
In the gutter lying by.

He closed the doors of his wicked den,
He silence his jeering laugh,
And donned a sober cap and then,
Had taken his photograph,
Whom he had sold and the "wickedest man"
A whole race of money made,

And a new home in a general plan
And is fully convinced it's paid.

He has might and a son of pul,
And safely walks a golden path,
A humor no more; he's a shepherd himself—
Round and bony and spreading himself—
A shining light unto those who fall
(No better wind heave and Rose)
He's a man who's always at all,
He's a man who's always at all,

He's a man who's always at all,
He's a man who's always at all,

S. F. Examiner.

SINGULAR REVIVAL OF MEMORY.
It is well known that, in the agony of drowning, the vital is sometimes stripped of the tablet of memory, and the inscriptions again made legible to consciousness. In the following case, narrated by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the revival of the impression led to a very painful surprise. A. held a bond against B. for several hundred dollars. When it became due, he searched for it, but could not find it. He told the fact to B. who denied having given the bond, and intimated a fraudulent design on the part of A. who was compelled to submit to the loss and the charge against him. Years afterwards, A. was bathing in Charles River, when he was seized with cramp and nearly drowned. On coming to his senses, he went to his bookcase, took out a book, and from between its leaves took out the bond, and the book in the bookcase, had been visibly represented. One's feelings of justice are only partly satisfied by learning that the bond was paid with interest. In a case mentioned by Dr. Abercromby, it would be difficult to give any feasible explanation of the revival of the impression, unless on the Hibernian assumption, that a person may remember what he never knew. A boy, at the moment of his birth, received a fracture of the skull, for which he underwent the operation of trepan. He was at the time in a state of perfect stupor, and, after recovery, retained no recollection either of the accident or the operation. At the age of fifteen, during the delirium of a fever, he gave his mother a correct description of the operation, and the persons present at it, with their dress and other minute particulars. He had never alluded to it before, and no means were known by which he could have acquired a knowledge of the circumstances.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A NIGHT IN THE FOREST.

"When the light begins to fade over the frozen solitude, and the first melancholy hour of the night owl is heard, the traveller in the north looks around him for 'a good camping-place.' In the forest country he has not long to seek for it; a few dead trees for fuel, a level space for his fire and his blanket, some green young pines to give him 'brush' for his bed, and all his requirements are supplied. The camp is soon made, the fire lighted, the kettle filled with snow and set to boil, the supper finished, dogs fed, and the blankets spread out over the pine boughs. It is scarcely necessary to say that there is not much time lost in the operation of dressing; under the circumstances one is more likely to reverse the process, and literally (not figuratively, as in the case of modern society, preparing for her ball) to dress for the night. Then begins the cold; it has been bitterly cold all day, with darkness, the wind has lulled, and the frost has come out of the cold, grey sky with still, silent anger. If you have a thermometer, placed in the snow at your head, the spirit will have shrunk back into twenty and thirteen below zero; and just when the dawn is stealing over the eastern pine tops it will not unfrequently be into the forties. Wall then, is that cold if you like! You are tired, after a thirty mile march on snow-shoes. You have lain down with stiffened limbs and blistered feet, and sleep comes to you by the mere force of your fatigue; but never goes the consciousness of the cold from your waking brain; and as you lie with crossed arms and up-gathered knees beneath your bony robe, you welcome as a benignant deity the silent, shivering dog who may be forced from his lair in the snow to seek a few hours sleep upon the outside of your blankets.—*From "The Wild North Land."* By Capt. W. P. Butler.

ANCIENT SCOTTISH JEWELLERY.
In what we term the Archaic period, the use of gold was common, and gave rise to the beautiful *torques*, armlets, *plaques*, rings, pins, &c., of which examples are found in most important collections; and although those discovered in England, Ireland, and Denmark, as well as Scotland, bear marks of great similarity, yet there is no reason to suppose they were not the work of the native artists of each country, in which they are found. At a later period, a more ornate style supplanted the beautiful simplicity of the plain gold pinnacled rings and armlets, the twisted and knotted *torques*, the spiral *armlets*, and the serpent-headed *plaques*, &c. This was clearly the result of foreign invasion, and Scandinavian art became engrained on the pure Scottish. Silver was introduced, and the native taste, stimulated by the elegant *Scandinavian* work, produced the characteristic knot and scroll work which marks the *Scots-Scandinavian* period. Indeed, one would almost think that jewellers and sculptors of that time formed one guild; their works are so much alike in the details, in which the ideas suggested by the structure of the walled walls, or else of their knitted garments, were mingled with crosses, and other Christian emblems, which had now acquired a prominent interest in the affairs of these people. The articles in stone, produced by the beautiful crosses on which Pagan and Christian ornamentation are pretty equally bestowed; the workers in metal adopted the same idea; and the best modern workers have reverted to them, and in so doing, have shown good taste. This may also be called the Etruscan period, for ornaments were used in decoration just the same as in the beautiful Russian plate and jewelery wrought by the Moscow goldsmiths at the present day, the old Slavonic writing is applied with great decorative effect.—Professor Archer, in the *Art Journal*.

AN ARMY OF ANTS.

One does not mind ants out of doors. It is only when they enter your house that they become a real nuisance; even the jacket, or *palazzo* (as the creole negroes call the warrior or hunting out), being such for the time, though his *water* are most beneficial in their effects. Those ants take over the whole or part of your house. They will not bite you if you do not molest them or obstruct their operations, but they clear out and devour every centipede, scorpion, cockroach, &c., within that part of the building they have marked for their day's work. They overhaul the nests which the *marabou* have built under your floors, eaves, or galleries, and devour their young. The bold ones fly everywhere, wild with rage at this onslaught, and will sting you savagely if you then come in their way. I know nothing more beautiful and perfect in the habits of insects than the military order and discipline maintained in all the marches and operations of those invincible warrior-ants. In an open *Carib* house I was sitting one afternoon reading, being quite alone, for we had found no inhabitants there, and I had sent my *Arawak* crew in various directions to search for them. A sharp bite caused me to look at the *antennae*. It was a sharp "valkman" which had given my ankle a nip, just to see what was made of. A score of his comrades were running up my leg, and I had to hasten out of the house, which was by that time alive with them, and brush them off. This was effected with little damage, and I had then a fine opportunity of observing the tactics of this predatory hordes. One immense column came through the forest, marching along the ground and winding its way around the roots of the trees. The captains, whose heads and forelegs are twice as big as those of the rank and file, were marching at intervals alongside the column and directing the operations. Just as the column approached the house it divided into three; one came round the right flank, another on the left, while the main attack, which had driven me out was from the centre. No insect without wings could escape them. Even those able to fly, as the great South American cockroach, seemed paralysed with fear, and trying to hide themselves, were caught under the trots that had cleared out the whole building. It was then about four o'clock, when it was evident that he would be reached at all. "Nor from the *Madding Crowd*"—*Miss L. H. Macaulay*.

These ants were as big as a man's thumb, and their nests were as big as a man's head. They sing with a right good will, "But there's hope for a winter yet; Reform and return is a hater well, And a sweater reward you'll get."

And the hardened sinner whose name was Jim,

Was melted to tears by the wailing hymn,

And he repented the woe wine,

And the yellow rum and the peaty gin,

And the red eye.

From each and both an crooked bin

In the gutter lying by.

He closed the doors of his wicked den,

He silence his jeering laugh,

And donned a sober cap and then,

Had taken his photograph,

Whom he had sold and the "wickedest man"

A whole race of money made,

And a new home in a general plan

And is fully convinced it's paid.

He has might and a son of pul,

And safely walks a golden path,

A humor no more; he's a shepherd himself—

Round and bony and spreading himself—

A shining light unto those who fall

(No better wind heave and Rose)

He's a man who's always at all,

He's a man who's always at all,</